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SUNDORNE



GARDENS



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Plants will be sent prepaid by parcel post.
Large orders will be sent by express, charges to
be paid for by purchaser.

We use every precaution to send out plants
that are correctly named but in case of error,
any plant that does not prove true to name will
be replaced.

Order early as the stock of some of the vari-
eties is very small and only a few plants can
be spared. Shipments will begin about July 1st.



NOTES

Most of the Flag Irises are very easy to grow. They like an ordinary garden soil to which lime or gypsum has been added. Bone meal is the safest food. They want water in the spring when they are sending up their flower stalks and again in the fall when the buds are forming for the next year, and nature usually provides it for them at these times, but during the summer they like best to be dry. Good drainage is essential. While the strong growing varieties will thrive in the perennial borders, they do best when planted in beds to themselves, where they can have plenty of air and sunshine, antidotes for most Iris diseases. Nearly all the varieties listed here are strong growers, which will bloom freely each year and increase rapidly, those which are noted as poor growers are so beautiful that they are well worth some extra care. These should be planted in a well drained situation, at the top of a bank or in a bed raised two or three inches above the surrounding soil, given a little lime each year and divided only when necessary. Irises should be divided when the plants become crowded, from three to seven years, the best time for the average gardener is just as the last flowers fall, their colors are then fresh in one's mind, new color schemes can be tried out and the plants will make sufficient growth to bloom again the next year. They can be planted and transplanted at any time during the growing season.

Irises are nearly free from disease. Sometimes, especially during the early summer and after a wet cold spring, they are attacked by the Rot, a disease which causes the rhizome to decay. When the leaves turn yellow and the plant looks generally sick, it has probably fallen prey to this ailment. Pull the earth away from the rhizome, sprinkle some lime about, and leave it exposed to the sunshine for a while. If the root is badly decayed, the plant should be dug so it can be better cleaned and then set out in a new place. Too much manure and poor drainage are conducive to this disease and some varieties are more susceptible to it than others. The Iris Borer is often a very destructive pest. Its mother, a night flying moth, lays her eggs on the leaf, the larva hatches out in the spring, makes its way down to the rhizome where it feeds until the late summer. It is thought the eggs are carried over the winter on the dead leaves which should be raked out of the soil the middle of March, left a while to dry out and burned, adding dried grass, leaves or hay

to make the fire burn briskly. The fire should be hot to destroy the eggs and quick so it will not injure the roots. In May watch carefully for the larvae which can easily be detected in the foliage and killed by pinching. This is perhaps the safest treatment for Irises grown in a crowded border, but burn over the plants if possible or at least remove all dead leaves and burn them elsewhere. During the summer nothing can be done except destroying the insect when found. It is as large as my little finger, brown with a pinkish tinge and fat. In order to reach it after it gets into the rhizome, the plant will have to be dug and pulled apart. Burning over the beds will also destroy the fungus which sometimes cause the leaves to spot. The Leaf Spot however, never seems to cause any real damage.

This year I am grading my Irises in three groups, as I have found the official rating of the American Society rather confusing. My Irises are grown in the suburbs of Baltimore. I know how the different varieties behave here but I know nothing about them when grown in other climates and I find myself constantly disagreeing with the standard ratings. The duplicates are being weeded out except where there is a substantial difference in price and new varieties are added to this list when I feel they are really worth while. Many of the novelties are disappointing, some of them refuse to grow here, some are not as good as those we already have. The ones for the average gardener to buy are the newer standard sorts, those which have been on the market for five years or more and which have stood the test of time. The smaller one's garden the more careful one should be in the selection of varieties. Irises take up a great deal of space and inferior sorts should be ruthlessly thrown away.

1928.

E. LOVE.

SUNDORNE IRISES

Group One

The varieties in this group are the best I have to offer. They are good growers, have flowers of fine form and substance, resisting both rain and sun and are satisfying in every way.

ALCAZAR (Vilmorin 1910). Large flowers with light mauve standards and red purple falls. 42 inches tall.... \$.25

AMBASSADEUR (Vilmorin 1920). Large flowers carried on tall, strong stems. Standards are smoky bronze and the falls are velvety red purple. The best variety of bronze coloring and one of the best of all. 40 inches

1.00

APHRODITE (Dykes 1922). Pale lavender pink, tall and widely branched. White beard on a white haft, no veining.. The flowers are rather small but freely produced. A very beautiful Iris that should be in every garden as soon as the price becomes more reasonable. At present the stock is scarce and it is much in demand. 42 inches.....

5.00

BROWNIE (Love 1927). A little light brown thing flushed pink. The flowers are of unusual coloring and are borne in the greatest abundance. The first to come and among the last to go. 37 inches.....

1.00

B. Y. MORRISON (Sturtevant 1917). The flowers are small and of perfect form, with pale lavender violet standard and velvety blue purple falls with a border of the lavender. Yellow beard. Stalk and foliage slender. 34 inches.....

1.00

CECILE MINTURN (Farr 1922). Small, pale pink flowers with a white beard. Medium height.....

.75

CLUNY (Vilmorin 1920). The flowers are large, mauve to lavender blue, carried well above the foliage. The color is nearly the same as Phyllis Bliss but the flower is finer in every way. 39 inches.....

.75

DALILA (Denis 1914). Small flowers with white standards flushed pink, reddish purple falls. Similar to Anne Leslie which has been discarded, but much more beautiful. 26 inches.....

.25

DREAM (Sturtevant 192). The loveliest pink Iris I know. Slow to increase and late. Tall.....	1.00
FLORENTINA (1500). On record since 1500 but undoubtedly grown in gardens for many centuries before then. White, flushed greyish blue. Medium height. Very early, blooming with the Darwin Tulips. This and the common old purple variety growing everywhere should be in every garden.....	.25
GOLD IMPERIAL (Sturtevant 192). A very beautiful deep yellow. The flowers are small as in all yellows at the present time. 28 inches.....	4.00
HARRIET PRESBY (Presby 1922). A tall, pale lavender pink that is very fine. 45 inches.....	1.50
IRIS KING (Goos and Koenemann 1907). Gold standards, velvety brown falls shaded red and bordered yellow. A fine red and gold which the new varieties are finding hard to displace. 28 inches.....	.25
LA NEIGE (Verdier 1912). A beautiful white. Small flowers of great substance with well opened standards. Late. 28 inches.....	.50
NEPTUNE (Yeld 1916). Large deep blue purple flowers. 41 inches.....	.50
PALLIDA DALMATICA . Large flowers of exceptional substance and satiny texture. Light lavender, very nearly blue. A moderate grower. A very old variety of great beauty and one that should be in every garden. 41 inches.....	.35
PEGGY (Love 1928). Pale creamy yellow, with a veined haft. Identical in color with Dawn, which it displaces, in my garden. The flowers are larger, of better substance and form and the stalks are taller. 43 inches....	2.50
PROSPERO (Yeld 1920). A large blended violet bi-color. 40 inches.....	1.00
QUEEN CATERINA (Sturtevant 1918). Large pale lavender blue flowers, with veined hafts. The most satisfactory light blue variety I have and one of Miss Sturtevant's finest seedlings. 43 inches.....	.50

SWEET LAVENDER (Bliss 1919). Greyish lavender flowers with pink shaded falls.....	1.50
SHEKINAH (Sturtevant 1918). Pale yellow of great beauty. The best light yellow and one that should be in every garden. The flowers are of course, small. 33 inches	1.00
SUNSET (Denis 1919). Old gold, the falls are flushed blue. The coloring is unusual. Named by M. Denis Ochracea which the English changed to Sunset, in many lists it is called Ochracea which is probably correct, but I am like the English, I want something easy to pronounce. 35 inches.....	2.00

Group Two

Some of these varieties bear flowers of the finest form and coloring but either their growth is not strong or I have not yet learned where to place them. The others are second best.

AURORA (Yeld). A tall pale pink pallida. The flowers are not large but the variety has value on account of its height. 48 inches.....	\$.50
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CANOPUS (Bliss 1921). A fine large velvety purple of strong growth. The color is not distinct enough for group one. Tall.....	2.00
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CRUSADE (Foster 1919). Large violet blue flowers of great beauty. Of moderate growth, increases slowly and often slow to become established. Owing to its wonderful color, it is a great favorite of mine, but it is however, often difficult to grow and I never recommend it on that account. 40 inches.....	1.00
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IMPERATOR (Cayeux 1923). Large red purple flowers. This variety should take the place of Edouard Michel which wilts so quickly in the sun. It will go into group one as soon as I am convinced that it is a free grower. 34 inches.....	2.00
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JULIA MARLOWE (Shull 1923). Very large flowers of pink and reddish purple. A magnifica variety but like Morning Splendour it has been slow to become established with me. I shall try it out in different situations in the garden and hope to learn what it requires. A wonderful variety with large rhizomes, the flower stalks are held far apart and are widely branched. It is a fine exhibition variety. 50 inches....	4.00
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LOHENGRIN (Goos and Koenemann 1910). Light pinkish mauve. The flowers are somewhat crowded on the stalk, its only fault. 35 inches.....	.25
MA MIE (Cayeux). White, the edges of the petals are pencilled violet. It cannot compete with Anna Farr for beauty but it grows very nicely which the capricious Anna does not. 34 inches.....	.25
MORNING SPLENDOUR (Shull 1922). A very beautiful variety of rich red purple, which, fortunately, is just as lovely in the late afternoon as at dawn. One of the best American seedlings which I hope may some day go into group one, so far it has not grown well for me, I am told to plant it on the top of a bank for perfect drainage. 42 inches.....	4.00
PRINCE LOHENGRIN (Mohr 1923). Light pinkish mauve. The color is the same as in Lohengrin, it is supposed to be an improvement on that variety but to me it has not the same charm. 41 inches.....	.75
RACHEL FOX (Jacobs 1920). Medium sized flowers, yellow flushed blue. Of moderate growth. Do not neglect the varieties with small flowers, they are overlooked on the exhibition table but are much needed in the garden.....	1.00
SEMINOLE (Farr 1920). The flowers are a beautiful shade of dark violet rose, with an orange beard. 33 inches	1.00

Group Three

This group contains some novelties which have not come up to my standard and some of the older varieties which are still useful because they are reasonable. If I were starting a garden I should get six or twelve of these varieties and slowly add the newer sorts, even if I could only acquire them one by one. Those priced at \$.25 are \$2.00 for a dozen of different sorts. Make your own selection and substitutes will only be sent when necessary. Many of these are fine for garden effect and are still rated very high by some growers.

AFTERGLOW (Sturtevant 1917). Greyish lavender, shaded bright yellow through the centre. An Iris with a very pretty name. 39 inches.....	\$.25
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ALBERT VICTOR. Large light violet flowers, haft veined with brownish purple. A rampant grower. Over 3 feet.....	.25
ARCHEVEQUE (Vilmorin 1911). The small but abundant flowers are a rich deep purple. 29 inches.....	.25
CHESTER J. HUNT (Farr). Standards, light lavender blue, standards, deep blue purple.....	.25
DIMITY (Bliss 1919). White, slightly flushed and pencilled mauve. Arched standards and flaring falls. Very dainty and attractive.....	.25
FAIRY (Kennicott 1905). White tinted light blue. The flowers are too small for the height of the stem, but they are very lovely and are useful for cutting.....	.25
FIRMAMENT. Large flowers of lavender blue. One of the first to bloom.....	.25
FOSTER'S YELLOW (Foster 1909). Small yellow flowers. Dwarf.....	.25
HER MAJESTY (Perry 1903). Pale rose purple, the falls are heavily veined with deep red purple. Medium height, late. Gives a pink effect.....	.25
ISOLINE (Vilmorin 1904). Pale pinkish buff standards, deep old rose falls tinted yellow towards the centre. The coloring is exquisite but the growth is slow and the flowers have rather poor form.....	.25
JACQUESIANA (1840). Yellowish standards flushed red, reddish purple falls. Of moderate growth, combines well with yellow varieties. 43 inches.....	.25
JUNIATA (Farr 1909). A medium shade of blue lavender. Very tall and free flowering.....	.25
LA BEAUTE (Verdier 1912). Small flowers which are a delightful shade of lavender blue. One of my favorites. Dwarf.....	.25
LENT A. WILLIAMSON (Williamson 1918). Lavender violet standards, purple falls. This variety took the Iris world by storm when it was introduced a few years ago but I think the growers all agree now that it did not deserve the high rating given it. There is always a glamour about a new (and expensive) novelty and a novice must learn not to be carried away by it.....	.25

MARGARET MOOR (Bliss 1918). Rose pink.....	.25
MAUVINE . Mauve, darker than Lohengrin. M. Moor. Mauvine and Pauline are similar and all three should not be planted in a garden.....	.25
MIRANDA (Hort 1919). Dull bluish violet. Of moderate growth, tall.....	.25
MONSIGNOR (Vilmorin 1907). Rich, satiny dark blue purple, the falls are heavily veined reddish purple. One of those varieties whose flowers are crowded on the stalk. 34 inches.....	.25
MYTH (Sturtevant 1918). Light lavender blue, flowers are frilled and crinkled.....	.25
NINE WELLS (Foster 1909). Large flowers of bluish purple. When planted in rich soil the growth becomes so rank that the stalks cannot support the heavy flowers and collapse in a most disheartening way, here in the nursery rows where food is not so abundant Nine Wells is very good. Very tall.....	.25
PARISIANA (Vilmorin 1911). Dotted and lined reddish purple on a cream ground. The falls are lighter than the standards. 31 inches.....	.25
PAULINE (Farr 1913). Deep purplish pink with an orange beard. Tall.....	.25
PHYLLIS BLISS (Bliss 1919). Bluish mauve. Coloring is the same as in Cluny. 32 inches.....	.25
POCAHONTAS (Farr 1915). Ruffled white flowers, the edges of the petals are bordered blue purple.....	.25
PROSPER LAUGIER (Verdier 1914). Light bronze standards and velvety red purple falls. Ambassadeur is the best bronze Iris at present and Prosper Laugier comes second. 30 inches.....	.25
QUAKER LADY (Farr 1909). Violet, blended buff. Probably the most popular of Mr. Farr's earlier seedlings. 36 inches.....	.25
QUEEN ALEXANDRA (Barr). Deep pinkish lavender shaded yellow. Rather dwarf.....	.25

QUEEN OF THE MAY (Salte 1859). Small flowers of lavender pink. Early. The first pink Iris, probably all the later pinks trace their ancestry to it. Worth keeping for sentiment's sake. Tall.....	.25
RHEIN NIXE (Goos and Koenemann 1910). The standards are white, the falls deep blue purple bordered white. 31 inches.....	.25
RCSEWAY (Bliss 1919). Purplish pink flowers on tall stems. A good substitute for Mt. Penn on account of its stronger growth. 35 inches.....	.50
SCHNEEKUPPE (Goos and Koenemann). A little white thing shaded white and yellow. About 10 inches. Useful because it blooms very early.....	.25
SINDJKHA (Sturtevant 1918). Large flowers of blended coloring, violet, buff and lavender. 44 inches.....	.50
TAG MEHAL (Sturtevant 1920). Small white flowers of good form. It is not impressive as its name would lead one to believe.....	1.00
VICLA (Foster 1913). Small violet flowers. Do not overlook the fact that small flowers are useful, the garden would be uninteresting if all the blooms were large. Tall25
WHITE KNIGHT (Saunders 1916). White, the haft is veined with red violet. Late. 28 inches. The measurements in this list are all my own and may be expected to vary somewhat in different seasons and other localities50
WHITE QUEEN . A new white that is disappointing on account of its poor substance. I want all my Irises to have flowers of good texture. I do not like a variety that flops its ears dejectedly whenever it rains or the sun is a little too hot.....	.25
YVCNNE PELLETIER (Millet 1916). Small flowers of light lavender blue. Tall.....	.25
ZUA (Crawford 1914). White, flushed blue. A little Iris with crinkled and crimped flowers. Dwarf.....	.50
ZWANENBURG (Denis 1909). A curiously colored hybrid. Small yellow flowers shaded olive and brown. very early. Dwarf50

Group Four

In this group are a lot of cranky and sulky Irises which I grow only for their great beauty. They are difficult to handle, often refusing to bloom for several years in succession, and are not for the average gardener. Only an Iris lover could have patience enough to keep them at all. I am afraid that many of the novelties will find their way into this class on account of too much inbreeding, which is apt to give them delicate constitutions. Many of these will doubtless thrive in California, but in a climate with a winter they are very difficult. Here is a list of some of them:

KISHNIR WHITE

MLLE. SCHWARTZ

SOUV. DE MME. GOUDICHAU

MISS WILLMOTT

ANN PAGE

MME. CHERI